W. ELLIOTT.

OIL CAN.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 27, 1916.

1,215,130. Patented Feb. 6, 1917.

FIG. 1.

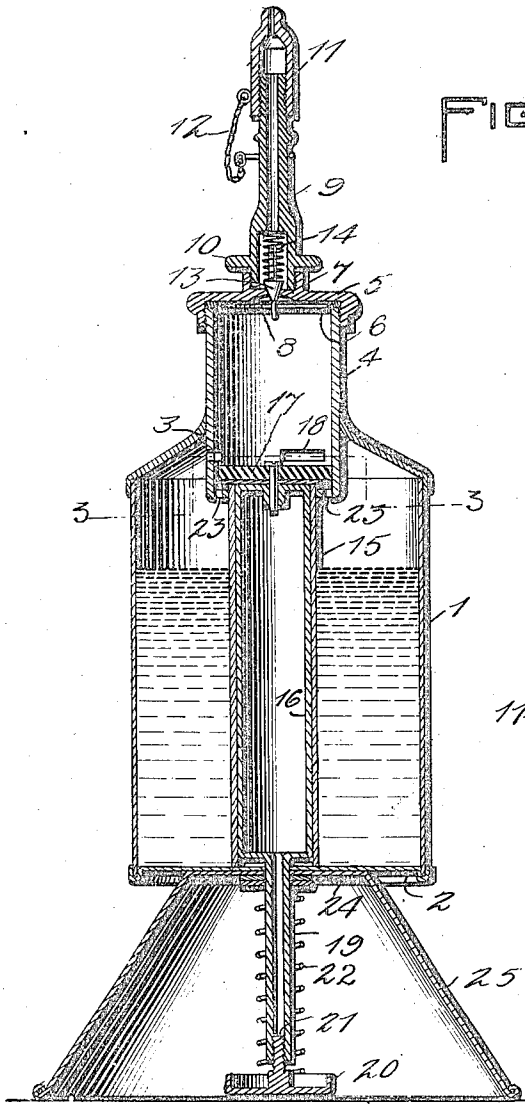



FIG. 2.

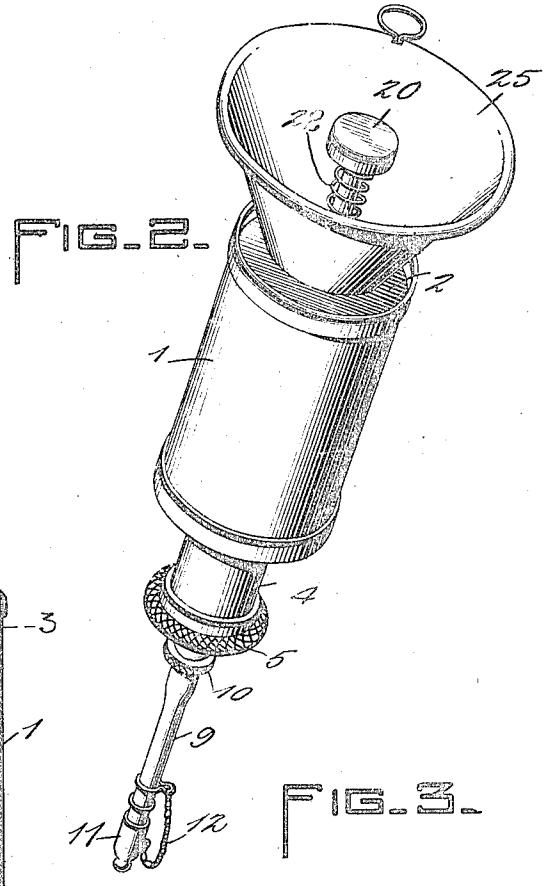
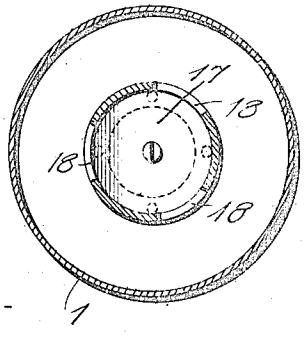



FIG. 3.




WITNESSES

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## OIL-CAN.

1,215,130. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 6, 1917.

Application filed June 27, 1916. Serial No. 106,193.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM ELLIOTT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Langlois, in the county of Curry and State of Oregon, have invented new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in oil cans, and has for its object to provide a can of the character specified, having a receiving chamber for receiving a predetermined quantity of oil and having means in connection with the said chamber and operable at will, for ejecting the contents of the chamber through a spout or nozzle to the part to be oiled.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a vertical section through the can,

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the can in oiling position, and

Fig. 3 is a section taken substantially on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

In the present embodiment of the invention, the can comprises a cylindrical body 1, having its lower end closed as indicated at 2, and having at its upper end a tapering head 3, which fits around a cylinder 4 and is secured thereto. The cylinder 4 extends through the head 3, a portion of the cylinder being inside the can and a portion outside, and the outer end is closed by a screw threaded cap 5, a gasket 6 being arranged between the cap and the end of the cylinder. The cap is provided with a central nipple 7 and with a port 8 at the center of the nipple, and a spout or nozzle 9 is threaded into the nipple, the spout or nozzle having an annular flange 10 abutting against the outer end of the nipple.

The outer end of the spout is externally threaded to receive a reducing sleeve 11 which is threaded at its large end on the spout, and the small end has a reduced opening. Preferably the reducer is connected with the spout by means of a flexible member 12, as for instance, a chain or the like connected at one end to the reducer, and at the other end to the spout. A conical valve 13 coöperates with the port 8, and the stem of the valve which extends beyond both ends of the valve is encircled within the spout by a coil spring 14 which normally holds the valve seated. The other end of the stem extends through the port into the cylinder to center the valve and to permit the valve to be unseated by the plunger, to be described.

The spring 14 is arranged within an enlargement of the bore of the spout, and the inner end of the cylinder is connected with the head 2 of the body by means of a tubular member 15, the said member being connected at one end with the inner end of the cylinder and at the other end with the head 2, and the head 2 is co-axial with the cylinder and with the body. A cylindrical plunger 16 is mounted to slide in the tubular member, and a head 17 is secured to that end of the plunger which is within the cylinder, and this head fits closely within the cylinder. The cylinder has lateral ports 18 at its inner end and just beyond the head 17 when the head is in withdrawn position, so that oil from the body of the can may enter the cylinder when the plunger is withdrawn, and when the can is reversed.

At the opposite end from the head, the plunger has a reduced hollow axial stem 19, which extends through the head 2 of the casing, and is provided with a head or button 20 at its outer end, the said head or button having a reduced threaded stem 21, which engages within the outer end of the stem. A coil spring 22 encircles the stem between the head 2 and the head 20, and normally acts to hold the plunger with the head 17 in withdrawn position, and in such position that the ports 18 are open. The cylinder is also provided with ports 23 at its inner end, for equalizing the pressure on the plunger.

A base comprising a bottom 24 and a conical rim 25, is connected with the head 2, the said base being co-axial with the body. The bottom 24 of the base is secured to the head 2, and the rim 25 flares beyond the peripheral surface of the body.

In use, with light oils, the reducer 11 is left in place. With heavy oils however, the reducer is removed. In order to fill the can, the parts are arranged in the position of Fig. 1, and the cap 5 with the spout, is removed. The oil may now be poured into the cylinder 4 from whence it will run into the body of the can through the ports 18. When the spout is replaced, the can is ready for use. In order to oil overhead parts, the can is turned in the position of Fig. 2, and a predetermined amount of oil is permitted

to run into the cylinder through the ports 18. When the requisite amount of oil is in the cylinder, the plunger is moved toward the cap 5 just far enough to cover the ports 18 to prevent the escape of the oil from the cylinder when the can is reversed.

With the parts held in this position, the can is reversed, and by pressing the plunger toward the cap 5, the oil may be ejected through the spout and through the adjuster when used, to any desired point. In fact the plunger will throw the oil ten to twenty feet, depending upon the speed of movement of the plunger. The valve 13 is a check valve for preventing leakage when the can is upset or is in reversed position. The spring is just strong enough to hold the valve closed, but will yield when the plunger is moved toward the cap 5.

In whatever position the can is held when there is oil in the cylinder, it may be ejected by the plunger. The base 24 and 25 permits the can to be set upon a table, bench or the like without interference from the stem 19 and the button 20.

I claim:

An oil can having in the top thereof a cylindrical chamber provided with lateral ports opening into the can and having a detachable cap at its outer end provided with a nozzle and with a port communicating with the nozzle, a spring controlled check valve normally closing the port, said can having a tubular member extending from the cylindrical chamber toward the opposite end of the can and opening into the chamber, a plunger movable in the tubular member and having a head within the chamber, and a stem at the opposite end extending through the head of the can, and a spring normally acting to hold the plunger withdrawn, said lateral ports communicating with the can above the level of the plunger when the plunger is withdrawn.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT.